

chiefs with hand-drawn
if laundered would sell
handkerchiefs with
pure linen handker-

January
Lined
Sale

Who know
linen values
better than
restaurant
hotel keepers
The fact that
they are buying in immense
quantities at this sale proves
beyond question the fact that our
prices are lower than at any other
time of the year, and are lower than
those of other stores. There is
a saving of economy in every
purchase here. These are goods
at random from among
hundreds of just such
merchandise. Each item
is at least one-half more,
weeks from now will be
at higher prices. We
are such selling up
must be an end to it.
will come sooner than

Washed towels, worth
double our
of large cream cotton towels
red border and deep
special at
one hundred towels with
tinted ends, pure
\$1.
of white handkerchiefs
crash toweling.
of handkerchiefs
and stand covers
fringe all around;
of hand made pillow
cases.
of white damask table
linens, worth
one dollar, at
one dollar.
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The Times

SINGLE PART—SIXTEEN PAGES | PRICE 3 CENTS

LOS ANGELES

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1900.

ON STREETS AND TRAINS | 5 CENTS
AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES

THIS YEAR.

THEATERS—

IMPSON AUDITORIUM—Management F. W. BLANCHARD.
Advanced Sale for Subscribers begins
THIS MORNING.

EMMA NEVADA The Celebrated Prima
Donna Soprano and
Company of Artists.

TWO GRAND CONCERTS, JAN 17TH AND 18TH, 1900.
Special trains and reduced rates on all Southern California and Southern Pacific
trains at two-thirds rate will be made, good to come on the 17th and return on 18th.
PRICE OF SEATS \$100, \$200 AND \$300.

Under direction of Charles L. Young.
Advance sale of seats (to subscribers)—Saturday, Jan. 13th, at 10 a.m.
Advance sale of seats (general)—Monday, Jan. 15th, at 10 a.m.
Box on sale at Herald Music Co.'s, BLANCHARD BUILDING, on Broadway.
Telephone, telegraph or address F. W. Blanchard for information and reservations.

APHEUM—Great Bill—MATINEE TODAY—Any Seat 25c.
TODAY! LA SYLPHIE, Classic and Eccentric Dancer. DOUGLAS and
FORD, Dancers and Singers. IRENE FRANKLIN, Pearl of the Soubrettes.
THE AVEY, Colored Comedians. HARRISON, Comic Tramp Juggler.
BENNING BROS., Acrobats. GERTRUDE RUTLEDGE, Beautiful Singer, and
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Milton Royle in "CAPT. IMPUDENCE."
NEW NEVER CHANGING—Best reserved seats down stairs, 25c and 50c, en-
tirely new, gallery 10c. Matinee Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, any seat
10c. Children, any seat 5c. Telephone Main 1447.

FOUGERE! Greatest of All.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER—OLIVER MOROSCO
Lessee and Manager.
Tonight last performance of the famous DAILEY COMPANY in
HAMLET.

Tomorrow night the Grand Opera
in the most beautiful all Comic Opera,
"The Barber of Seville." Tickets 10c, 25c and 50c. Tel. 1870.

WANG.

MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—
With Dates of Events.

CAUCER TRACK—Main and Tenth Streets.
Star Events Big race between three Internal Machines.
LACY vs. FREEMAN, ten miles, separate
enter post. Other events.
Sunday, 2:30 Free Matinee daily, 3 p. m. 25 cents.

IMPERIAL HALL—242 S. BROADWAY and 243 S. SPRING—
Grand Orchestral Concert every evening from 6 to 7 and 8 to 12.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cafe and Oyster Parlor. R. J. STAHMANN, Mgr.

BASEBALL—MERCHANTS VS. SAN DIEGO.

STRICT FARM—South Pasadena—100 GIGANTIC BIRDS.
The first of the strange sights in America.—"N.Y. Journal."

ETERNAL MUSIC AND PIANO CO.—
113 S. SPRING ST.—Kraus and Fischer Pianos.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

ARTISTS—"Every Picture a Work of Art."
15-MEDALS—The
most successful art exhibition ever held in
this country. Tickets 10c, 25c and 50c.
1000 S. SPRING ST., Opp. Hotel New York.

TRUNK FACTORY—C. J. Cunningham, Prop. 222 S. Main St., Tel. Main 14.
Suits and coats in Trunks, Traveling Bags, Suit Cases and Leather Goods.

TRIP ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

FINE, FRESH AND BLOOMING—
Around
The Kite-Shaped
Track.

Nothing could be more delightful after the
winter than this excursion. It can be done
any day, but it is especially fine days, to
enjoy all its beauties.

A ONE DAY TRIP.

Leave Los Angeles 8:30 a.m. 8:30 a.m.
Arrive Pasadena 9:30 a.m. 9:30 a.m.
Leave Pasadena 10:30 a.m. 10:30 a.m.
Arrive San Antonio 11:30 a.m. 11:30 a.m.
Leave San Antonio 12:30 p.m. 12:30 p.m.
Arrive San Antonio 1:30 p.m. 1:30 p.m.
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TAKES A TURN FOR THE BETTER.

Buller Has Moved on
the River.

Occupies the South Bank and
Seizes a Post.

Boers Strongly Intrenched Four
Miles Beyond.

Londoners Greatly Relieved at
Fight Prospects.

Why the Turning Movement Apparently
Will Be Attempted East of Colono.

British Camp Exposed—Series
of Battles Expected.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—[Exclusive
Dispatch. Copyright, 1900, by the New
York Tribune.] The New York Tribune's
war special from London, dated
January 12, says that the news that
Buller had moved caused an intense
feeling of public relief yesterday in
London, where the suspense had be-
come well nigh intolerable. A bulletin
was posted at the War Office at noon
stating that he had occupied the south
bank of the Tugela at Potgieter's
Drift Thursday morning, had seized
the post, and found the enemy strongly
intrenched four and a half miles to
the north. This dispatch was sent from
Springfield, on the Little Tugela, where
the enemy had previously been re-
ported as holding an extreme position
at the western end of their long de-
fensive line of seventeen miles. The
point was a traveling bridge, worked
by ropes. It was a clumsy contrivance
for crossing the river there.

On large-scale maps the gap known
as Potgieter's Post, overlooking the
passage of a Tugela drift, or ford, is
situated about eight miles west of
Colono, and eight miles north of
Springfield, on the wagon road to
Dundee and Ladysmith.

Buller's advance line
gritier's Drift was about fifteen miles
from Wagon Hill, where White's force
was fighting desperately a week ago.
The British army, when once across
the Tugela, would have the enemy in-
trenched in front at the western end of
a long line, following the Tugela to
Colono. Buller was apparently at-
tempting a turning movement west of
Colono, which nearly all the military
experts are figuring on. His first bat-
tle was fought on the 15th, directly in
front.

Military writers have assumed dur-
ing the last fortnight that there would
be a turning movement, but that it
would be east of Colono, from West-
ern. Some of these experts clung
with tenacity to their theory yesterday,
and described the Potgieter demon-
stration as a feint designed to draw
Joubert's attention from the real point
of attack at the other end of the line,
but this explanation was not borne out
by Buller's own presence at Spring-
field. He had probably been waiting
for the completing of the mule trans-
port service, which would enable him
to carry the main body of the army
away from the railway base to the
plains, and fight day after day on the
enemy's flank until a junction could
be effected with White's army. Vet-
erans also suggested that he might
have lingered in camp until Roberts's
arrival at Cape Town, in order to al-
low the new commander-in-chief the
privilege of dealing with the Boers.

Whatever was the precise cause of the
inaction, Buller was at last in the saddle,
and the second battle or series of bat-
tles would be fought for the relief
of Ladysmith.

Significantly enough, the only previous
reference to this western turning move-
ment which had appeared in print was
in a dispatch from the Boer camp at
Colono. It was a vague rumor that
the British were building a railway
from Potgieter's Drift toward Potgieter's
Drift. The occupation of the south
bank of the Tugela at that point by
the British could not have been a sur-
prise to the Boers. The drift is at the
apex of a long bend or loop, and back
of it are long ranges of kopjes, with
broken country all the way to Ladys-
mith. A turning movement east of
Colono would have threatened the
main line of Boer communications
northward, but would have left the Free
State troops free to retire westward to
their own frontier. The turning move-
ment west of Colono by Potgieter's
Drift, if successful, would cut off the
direct line of retreat of the Free State
burghers to their mountain passes, but
would not block the way northward,
unless White should attack in the rear.

The clubs were crowded with the
loungers last night eager to hear the
important news which they were con-
fident would come before morning.
There was an unwonted air of bustle
and cheerfulness in the War Office,
but after hour passed without dis-
closures. There was a general conviction
that the crisis of the campaign had
come, and that Buller was in a
position to retrieve his reputation by a
series of great strokes. The dangerous
character of this flank movement, by
which his own camp at Chieveley
would be exposed to a counter at-
tack by the Dutch, was also discerned,
and the probability of a series of desperate
battles which would ensue. The process
of reconstructing the Cabinet, which
has been the chief employment of mar-

"COUSIN GEORGE'S" SIX-FOOT LOVING CUP.



It will come in handy later on.

plots and pessimists, was suspended
until Buller could be heard from. The
message which would electrify or doom
the British army, when once across
the Tugela, would have the enemy in-
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set a bad precedent for the United
Kingdom when in any future war with
a European power it will have no
neutral Delagoa Bay, whereas every
continental nation will have neutral
territory bordering upon it. He has
ruled that foodstuffs are not contraband
unless destined for the enemy's forces.
This decision respects foodstuffs, not
specially designed for the army or
fleet, and is in accord with the naval
orders given to American cruisers dur-
ing the war with Spain. Salisbury's
action, while based upon the rulings
of English courts, is wholly in accord
with continuous American practice,
which discriminates between provisions
for the ordinary use of life in the en-
emy's country and provisions for mili-
tary or naval use.

Ambassador Choate, under instruc-
tions from the State Department, has
succeeded in securing recognition of
American principles as well as sub-
stantial redress for special grievances,
and has reason to be satisfied with his

work. Several questions of fact, re-
lating to the ownership of the flour
seized at Delagoa Bay, remain to be
considered before the cases can be set-
tled, but the cargoes are decided, in
advance, not to be contraband. The
Mashona will go through the prize
court. The Maritz is under the Dutch
flag. The Boers are under the En-
glish flag, and the facts relating to her
seizure are still unknown.

BULLER'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.
(A. P. DAY REPORT.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The War Office
this morning received the following
dispatch from Buller, dated Springfield,
Thursday, January 11, at 9:20 o'clock,
evening:

"I occupied the south bank of the
Tugela River at Potgieter's Drift, and
this morning seized Pot. The river
is in flood. The enemy is strongly in-
trenched about four and a half miles
to the north."

Apart from the definite news that
(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

CANAL REPORT SEEMS PROMISING.

But Its Opponents Find
Cause for Glee.

gave the following letter
Perkins:
The pleasure in presenting
me passed by the Califor-
nia asking for the building
els at navy yards to the
having them referred to

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
HARRY CHANDLER, Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER, Managing Editor. MARIAN OTIS CHANDLER, Secretary.
ALBERT McFARLAND, Treasurer.
PUBLISHERS OF

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.
BURBANK, Comedians.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

The Times offers a reward of \$10 in cash for the apprehension, arrest and evidence which leads to conviction of any person caught stealing copies of The Times from the premises of subscribers.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

POSTAGE RATE ON THE MIDWINTER NUMBER.

The postage on the Midwinter Number, three magazine parts complete, wrapped ready for mailing, is 3 cents. If the Sunday news sheets are included the postage will be 5 cents.

NOW BUILD THE CANAL.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the Committee on Interstate Commerce reported favorably the Hepburn Nicaragua Canal bill. The report of the committee was with one exception unanimous. Mr. Fletcher of Mississippi refrained from voting in committee, but stated that his silence should not be construed as opposition to the bill, as it was merely a reservation of his right to support or oppose it, after he had had time and opportunity for further consideration.

"The bill as reported to the House by the committee is in some respects different from the original bill introduced by Mr. Hepburn. The changes made are of a vital character, but are rather in the nature of amendments designed to facilitate the beginning of the work of actual construction on the great waterway. The bill as it is now before the House authorizes the President to acquire control of such territory as may be needed for the canal, which is to be of sufficient depth and capacity for the movement of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use. Such sum of money as may be necessary to secure control of the land needed is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; which provision will make the money available at once, and will enable the President to proceed to action immediately after the passage of the bill.

The measure further provides that "when the President has secured full control over the territory referred to in Section I, he shall direct the Secretary of War to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea, near Georgetown, by way of Nicaragua Lake, to a point near Brasto, on the Pacific Ocean; further provision is made for the construction of all necessary locks, harbors, etc., and for such fortifications for defense as will be required for safety and protection of said canal and harbors." The President is authorized to guarantee to Nicaragua and Costa Rica the use of the canal and harbors upon such terms as may be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said States or by citizens thereof. The sum of \$140,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated "for the completion of the work herein authorized, said money to be drawn from the treasury from time to time as the same shall be needed, upon warrants of the President, based on estimates made and verified by the chief engineer in charge of the work, and approved by the Secretary of War."

If this bill, in substantially its present form, shall pass both houses of Congress, it will insure the construction of the Nicaragua Canal in the near future. It will place the work in the hands of the War Department, upon the continuing-contract plan, and it will be virtually upon the same basis as work upon rivers and harbors within the territory of the United States proper. Work may begin as soon as it is possible to complete the preliminary surveys and let the contracts.

The Hepburn bill appears to be the most practicable and the most sensible measure ever proposed in Congress for the construction of a waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. We have been talking about the construction of this great waterway for something like a hundred years, and it is time to cease gabbling and go to work. It is sincerely to be hoped that the bill will pass without serious opposition in either house, for it will settle this long-discussed and much-involved question, and will settle it in the only right and practicable manner. If the canal is ever to be built, and the sooner we get to work at it the better.

One of the finest views of Los Angeles ever published is a large double-page bird's-eye view of the city in the Midwinter Number of The Times. It is taken from the tower of the County Courthouse, looking south down Broadway, and gives an excellent idea of modern Los Angeles "as she is."

CATHOLICS IN DUTCHLAND.

The members of the Clan-na-Gael, those of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and other Irishmen who are active in either individual or collective capacities, in aid of the Boer government, as against Great Britain, are probably not aware, as a rule, that they are giving aid not only to a civil despotism but to a religious despotism which knows no such thing as tolerance, which refuses to recognize liberty of conscience, and which is particularly unjust in its discriminations against members of the Catholic church.

Under the constitution of the Transvaal, no Roman Catholic can ever be admitted to be President, or a member of the Executive Council, or a member of either of the Raads, or legislative bodies. The law also, as construed, forbids Roman Catholics from holding office under the government of the so-called "republic." There are some people who declare that a literal interpretation of the law would not exclude Catholics from all offices; but this question of interpretation is one of comparative incoherence, since it is a fact that no Roman Catholic is appointed as officials in the Transvaal. Most Irishmen belong to the Catholic church; and those of them who contemplate bearing arms or lending aid and comfort to the Boer cause in the existing war, will, by taking such action, place themselves in the rather awkward position of assisting the bitter and uncompromising enemies of the church to which they are so devotedly attached. But more than this, they would do well to take a broader view by asking themselves whether, as men enjoying in this free land the blessings of unlimited religious tolerance, they can afford to expend sympathy or aid of any kind upon a petty despotism masquerading as a republic, which has as its principal cornerstone religious intolerance and civil injustice. Is the Irish dislike for England a strong enough incentive for Irishmen thus to stultify themselves?

THE LABOR TRUST.

The Executive Committee of the National Anti-Trust Conference has issued a formal call to a national conference to assemble in Chicago on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1902, for the purpose of formulating a plan of campaign against the trusts, which menace the happiness and prosperity of the American masses. Among other declarations made in a circular which is addressed "To the American People," we find the following strong and telling expressions which fairly state the situation with regard to the great combinations of capital now giving the American people so much trouble. "We believe the criminal conspiracy known as trusts, which so alarmingly characterize the present times, are a menace to liberty. They close the doors of business opportunity to all but the rich and powerful. They impoverish the producer and consumer. They degrade labor. They have seized upon the avenue of transportation and poisoned the fountains of public information. They debauch the elective franchise. They are public enemies. Unless they are destroyed, the American people will be free American moneyed oligarchy on the one hand and a serfdom of the masses of the people on the other. They must be destroyed or free government is lost. The only power capable of successfully combating the tyranny of these gigantic capitalistic monopolies is the organized and organized hosts of the people to whom the government and the country rightfully belong and in whom all power of right inheres."

Action on the part of the National Anti-Trust Conference will prove timely in compelling the attention of the country to the needs of action toward regulating these great combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade and in restraint of human freedom. One of the most insistent of trust organizations, to which this national conference may well direct its attention, is that of the labor trust which an aggregation of walking delegates has organized for the purpose of securing aid and in restraint of the liberty of action of men who do not wear the trade totem and do not pay tribute to the Gomperes, Sovereigns, Debeses and other agitators and malcontents, who make their living by creating dissension between employers and employees.

We trust that general interest may be taken by anti-trust people throughout the country in the meeting to be held in Chicago next month, and that when discussion of the question of "criminal conspiracies" becomes in order, that the labor trust—the greatest of all trusts—will be given the amount of consideration that the magnitude of the conspiracy deserves, for there is no greater menace to the peace of the country and to the liberty of the people than this organization of labor agitators who live by the sweat of other men's brows.

The British, in addition to fighting the Boers in South Africa, seem to be also battling with a "right smart" force of Frenchmen, Germans, Russians,

Italians and other soldiers of fortune. John Bull may be depended upon, however, to stand off, when he gets fairly under way, all the combinations that may be put up against him. John is a slow but a steady, and of late years he has shown that his reach is considerable and his nerve of excellent quality.

It was certainly a sorry affair—that of one detachment of British soldiers firing on another—but that is an accident that has frequently happened where armies are engaged in night maneuvers. Our armies, on both sides, during the war between the States, had experiences of that sort, and they are difficult at all times to guard against. It is very easy indeed for those at home to plan how much better movements might be made and to rail at accidents of this character, but the men who have been in the field and understand the embarrassments that the commander and his men have to contend with, in time of action under fire, will make all the allowance for mistakes and refrain from hasty criticism of those seemingly responsible for such errors as the one that occurred at Estcourt, as was detailed in yesterday's dispatches. The fellow who has monkeyed around in the dark with a gun in his hands knows how it is himself, and has abundant charity for those who make this kind of bluffs.

Now that our lately-unhappy contemporary down street has a new and nameless hand at the helm, "Old Subscriber," "Veritas," "Boer Sympathizer," "Anti-Britisher," "Ancient Inhabitant," "Vindex," "Anti-Imperialist," "Pro-Filipino," "Socialist," "Mugwump," "Copperhead" and the other members of the grand army of the disgruntled, which has had such a valiant organ in which to air their views and exhibit their sore places, will be left to weep in silence and roar in their whiskers. The remainder of the winter promises to be very hard on these voluminous scribblers who look upon newspaper space as a thing for kickers to play with. The only course left open to them would seem to be the starting of a long-felt want, to be called "The Daily Sorrow," "The Weekly Blubber," or "The Monthly Mugwump's Wail."

The testimony in the matter of the election of Senator Clark of Montana shows that there was either a most reckless use of money at the capital of that State last winter, or else that Montana has some of the most expert, single-handed liars that have yet been discovered in this country. The investigation now going on in Washington should certainly result in one of two things—the expulsion of Senator Clark and his punishment for the crime of bribery, or the incarceration in the penitentiary, for a long term of years, of the men who are attempting to be-foul his good name. The country in general has no special interest in this case except to have all the facts brought out and punishment applied to the guilty where it will do the most good. This is certainly a case wherein the whitewash brush cannot have power to act.

The School Journal, which relates principally to matters of school education, prints, in its issue of December 23, an alleged list of United States Senators, and presents, as the junior Senator from California, the name of one Dan Burns, following his name with a footnote which reads: "Appointed by Governor, to be confirmed by Congress." It would be interesting to know where the School Journal, which is published in New York and Chicago, has managed to secure this information. It is certainly news to the people of California, for the name of Dan Burns has no more right to a list of United States Senators than has that of Emilio Aguinaldo, "Poker" Davis, Dick Turpin, Jesse James, or Sixteen-string Jack. The School Journal owes to California an abject apology for this most horrifying and inaccurate blunder.

The fact that the British have been fighting the Boers for ninety days and that, as yet, practically nothing has been accomplished, is a matter that those who kicked about our operations at the outbreak of the Spanish war might look upon as in the nature of a reproach—provided, of course, that those who made such an exhibition of themselves could, by any possibility, have the faintest idea of what a man who is a "right smart" fellow, who is wrong in firing party wads at the gallant soldiers who did such masterly work in freeing Cuba from Spanish rule. However, we need have no hopes that the riotous fault-finders and stay-at-home critics will have the graciousness and fairness to acknowledge the error of their criticisms or the smallness of their previous remarks.

The people of California will wish the San Joaquin Commercial Association success in its efforts to preserve the famous group of big trees of Calaveras county from the onslaught of the spallman with the ax and the sawmill. This world-famous grove should be preserved from destruction at all hazards.

The attack of Gov. Tanner on Senator Shelby M. Cullom is one of the greatest compliments that the distinguished Senator has ever received. No man can suffer through Gov. Tanner except he is so unmindful of the proprieties as to accept the Governor's favor or commendation.

The Filipinos are being kept moving at the rate of speed that seems to have been decided upon, whether by ordinance or otherwise, as the propoganda for Filipinos to take. The export of the natives are now having to be of service when they finally settle down to the ways of peace and quit shooting at our troops. They will have acquired the genuine Yankee bustle,

which makes great cities, great nations, and a great people. This preliminary warming up may, perchance, be worth all it will cost the dusky chaps who are now showing their heels to our fellows from Manila to Dagupan, and from Cavite to the deepest recesses in the farthest mountains in the island of Luzon.

Now that the question of that American flour has been settled to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned, we trust the bloodthirsty Yanks who wanted war declared with Great Britain before early candlelight will unbuckle their cartridge belts and go back to bed.

The mayoralty contest in Sacramento has been settled and the city on the Slickens River is once more in its wonted state of quiet and repose, not to wake up until the political legions shall again commence their legging and legging in its immediate midst.

The row in the Albany Society of New York last Wednesday night would appear to indicate that the pro-Boer sentiment in this country is not so big nor so widespread as has been intimated by certain noisy people who sometimes assume to speak for America.

Americans do not forget that some slanderer once called Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman a crazy man, at a critical period in the civil war. Perhaps Gen. Sherman of the Boer war is afflicted with the same sort of insanity.

The letter of an English officer who is a prisoner in Pretoria, printed in the Paris Figaro, shows conclusively that there are pleasant things than being a prisoner of war.

Our Congressmen in Washington have called on Admiral Dewey and invited him to visit this State next September. The people of the State second the motion.

The movement of John Jacob Astor to raise the ground rents on his New York property will give the single-tax sharpshooters food for comment for many days to come.

The British troops in the field evidently look upon the arrival of Gen. "Bobs" as being worth the toots upon the horns of a thousand other generals.

Col. Bryan believes in a certain kind of expansion, but it is a very cheap kind, like the kind of money he believes in.

An anxious inquirer is informed that Horace Greeley is the man who said: "The way to resume is to resume."

TIPS.

Sleep. Now that the charge is won, Sleep in the narrow cloud; The body lies in set of arms; Sleep till the trump of God.

Sleep. Fame is a bugle call; Blow past a crumbling wall; Battles are clean forgot; Captains and towns are not; Let the woodwork of the Atlantic Monthly.

PERSONAL.

J. D. McNab of Riverside is at the Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Stein of Stockton are at the Van Nuys. H. E. Van Housen and wife of the American people are at the Van Nuys. Mr. Leland Stanford arrived from the north yesterday in her private car. Mrs. S. G. Bonney and Mrs. H. C. Bonney of Denver are at the Westminster.

V. E. Stockwell, a mining man from Denver, registered at the Hollenbeck yesterday. J. M. Clapp and wife of Washington, D. C., are tourists, who are registered at the Hollenbeck. H. D. Lombard and wife, and Mrs. A. B. Palmer are a San Francisco party staying at the Westminster.

A. J. Brandeis, accompanied by his son, H. Hugo Brandeis, from Omaha, Neb., are registered at the Van Nuys. N. W. is at the Van Nuys with his wife. They will spend the winter in the South.

Deputy County Clerk Sam Kutz is enjoying a visit from his brother, Charles. Mr. Kutz is accompanied by his family.

Postmaster Complimented. At a meeting of the directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association last evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Whereas, the term of office of Hon. John R. Matthews as postmaster of the city of Los Angeles is about to expire, and whereas, Mr. Matthews has served his term with the highest honor and to the best interests of the entire community, endorsing himself to the public by his uniform courtesy and his continued efforts to improve the postal service of this city.

"Resolved, by the board of directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles that the sincere thanks of this community are due to the Hon. John R. Matthews for the most satisfactory service he has given this city, and the improved methods inaugurated by him for the better handling of the mails.

"Resolved, that we hereby extend to John R. Matthews our best wishes for his future success in life."

The following new members were elected: J. F. Durrell, L. Russell, Stephen Alden, O. N. Baldwin, H. B. Russell, G. W. Dodge and R. E. Clark.

Troop D Election.

At a meeting of Troop D last evening Archie D. Freeman was elected first lieutenant to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Lieut. W. K. Mike, whose term had expired. Lieut. Freeman was a popular trooper, and his was the only name offered for the position.

A Taking Way With Him.

(Boston Courier.) She says that she is not a bit of a snob, but she is a bit of a snob. The weather looks rather dubious; didn't we better take an umbrella? No, not dear; wait till we start to come home.

FRUIT ROUTING.

RAILROADS WILLING TO DISCUSS THE MATTER.

The Chamber of Commerce has been informed, by J. C. Stables, the Southern Pacific Company, that the company is ready to enter into a conference with Mr. Ripley, or his representative, representatives of the commercial organizations of this city, with reference to the difficulties existing between the railroad companies and the fruit growers in the routing and diverting of fruit to the eastern markets. No action was taken in the matter, as Mr. Chambers, Mr. Ripley's representative, is out of the city and will not return until some time next week.

This communication is in response to telegrams sent several days ago by the commercial organizations of the city, by President Ripley of the Santa Fe and President Huntington of the Southern Pacific, asking that such conference be held with a view to settling the disputed questions. Mr. Ripley replied at once according to the contents of the telegrams, but in the absence of a reply from Mr. Huntington nothing has yet been done in the matter.

MUCH WEALTH.

WAITS FOR UNKNOWN HEIRS.

ECENTRIC OLD WOMAN RECLUSE.

DIES AT PARIS.

Known to American Officials as Old Lady Livingston for Years—Nothing Known of Relatives as She Died Without Speaking—Money in Her Room and on Deposit in a Bank.

(A. P. Day Report.) PARIS, Jan. 12.—(By Atlantic Cable.) An eccentric old woman, known at the United States legation for the last ten years as the Old Lady Livingston, has died here under extraordinary conditions, leaving a large fortune for unknown heirs. Her eccentricities and temper made constant trouble for her, and it was chiefly to make complaint of the actions of her neighbors that she called continuously on the American officials. She, at the last, was broken down by a stroke, and died without regaining the power of conversation. There were indications that she had laid on the floor from Friday until discovered. Her papers, which were scattered all over the place, were taken in the morning, and were searched without avail.

No will or anything designating her heirs was discovered. The sum of \$100,000 was found in the room, and her official papers showed that she possessed a deposit book on a prominent bank for a very large sum, the number of which was also in the room. The body of the old lady was placed in a mortuary chapel, and the Consul-General is making efforts to locate her heirs.

The press censor in South Africa is the man over there whose strategy cannot be criticized.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP RALLY.

CHRISTIAN ENDOWMENT UNION HOLDS A LARGE MEETING. The good citizenship rally held last evening in Immanuel Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the Good Citizenship Committee of the City Christian Endowment Union, was one of the largest in the history of the local organization.

Dr. J. Chapman, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and Clark MacFarlane were the speakers of the evening. The latter stated that more laws, to prevent the growth of crime, are not necessary at present, but what is needed is the enforcement of laws already passed. In a local application of this statement he cited the progress of seven southern cities, where, form a committee of 1900, here an attorney, and by its united efforts force laws to be enforced.

Dr. Chapman, who has been identified with the anti-saloon movement for many years, urged that the union direct its efforts to the stopping of the liquor traffic. This traffic, he said, was the cause of the nation's trouble, and the great work of helping the darkened nations, taken from the hands of the liquor traffic, would be greatly retarded because of it. So far the principal export to Cuba has been the liquor traffic.

After the addresses, C. S. Mason was elected a delegate to the Christian Endowment Union, which was held in London the latter part of this year. Music was furnished during the evening by the Immanuel Church Orchestra.

FROM FAR-AWAY MAINE.

MEETING OF NATIVES OF THE PINE TREE STATE.

The Pine Tree State Association gave a literary program at its monthly meeting last evening in the Friday Morning Club rooms. Nearly 200 Maine residents, past and present, were in attendance, and much of the evening was devoted to reminiscence addressed by persons who left the far-away eastern State to settle in California. E. E. Andrews of Pasadena delivered the opening address. Other speakers were Judge G. W. Merrill, G. W. Simons and "David Copperfield," and Messrs. Gardner and Bowen gave pleasing instrumental numbers. Miss Jessie York of Pasadena and Charles Lefner sang solos, and a letter was read from H. W. Chapman.

At the February meeting of the association, on the second Friday evening of the month, the session will be held, and there will be dancing. Among those present last evening were J. F. Durrell, L. Russell, Stephen Alden, O. N. Baldwin, H. B. Russell, G. W. Dodge and R. E. Clark.

Canadian Fishing Rights Settled.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Foreign Office officials say emphatically that the question of the best method of securing fishing rights has been settled for at least a year through the acceptance by Great Britain of the terms of the convention, the modus vivendi extended for another year as Great Britain is not prepared to start a war to discuss the matter, which is now a question between Great Britain and the colonial Parliament, as the latter must ratify the agreement.

OUR MIDWINTER NUMBER.

WHAT SOME CONTEMPORARIES SAY OF THE ISSUE.

It is pronounced the Best Ever Published by The Times, Unsurpassed as an Exponent of the Progress of California, and Calculated to Produce Results.

"Of the Highest Interest." [Alameda Argus:] The Los Angeles Times Midwinter Number is a publication of the highest interest and excellence.

"One of the Best." [Fullerton Tribune:] The Times Midwinter Number, issued January 1, was one of the best special editions ever published in California.

"A Fine Cut." [Ontario Observer:] The Los Angeles Times in its Midwinter Edition writes up and illustrates the fruit industries of the State, printing a fine cut of the Malone & Smith drying yard.

"Simply Immense." [St. John's Herald:] The Midwinter Number of The Los Angeles Times is simply immense and surpasses all other varieties of the most exciting readers make-up of this excellent edition.

"A Hummer." [Yuma Sentinel:] The Midwinter Number of The Los Angeles Times is a hummer. It is replete with the history of the development of the great Southwest, and Arizona received its moiety of valuable space.

"Knocks the Plum." [Tombstone Prospector:] The Los Angeles Times Midwinter Number, with its eighty-four-page edition, knocks the plum of journalism. It is a constant advertisement of California's resources, and has helped make the Golden State what it is.

"Replete With Information." [The Ojai:] The Los Angeles Times has outdone all previous efforts in its Midwinter Number just issued. The edition is replete with really desirable information concerning Southern California, its products and resources, and is illustrated lavishly.

"Artistic and Adequate." [Fresno Democrat:] The Midwinter Edition of The Los Angeles Times is a masterpiece of art and adequate. It is interesting, artistic and adequate, and possesses a representative of such merit and enterprise.

"Magnificent Number." [Alhambra Advocate:] The New Year's edition of The Los Angeles Times is a magnificent number of that always-popular paper. It contains a fine summary of Southern California interests, and is probably the most complete representative of our resources and general situation ever issued in newspaper form.

"Complete." [Lancaster Gazette:] The Midwinter Number of The Los Angeles Times is a most complete exposition of the resources of Southern California. To any one of our eastern readers, of whom the Gazette probably has none, the number is a grand paper, and we would recommend that they send for a copy to read and to show to their friends.

"Cannot Be Surpassed." [California Cultivator:] The Times did itself more than proud in its splendid annual Midwinter Number. It comprised exhaustive and accurate articles on every branch of our industry, and all sections were well represented. As an exponent of the splendid progress of Southern California, the issue cannot be surpassed. A million copies should be sent abroad to tell the story of our prosperity.

"Condensed, Readable." [Monrovia Messenger:] The annual Midwinter Number of The Los Angeles Times distanced all previous similar issues in point of excellence. It contained a grand paper, and was full of information from cover to cover. It tells of the wonderful story of the progress of our southern country, and it is in a condensed, readable style. It is a most valuable publication.

"Most Creditable Edition." [San Bernardino Times-Index:] The Midwinter Number of The Los Angeles Times is the most creditable edition that thirty papers has issued. The new section contains twenty-six pages, and with a total of eighty-eight pages, the magazine section is full of interesting matter descriptive of Southern California and its wonderful resources, while the whole is illustrated with beautiful half-tones from San Bernardino County, and the descriptions are unusually correct for an edition of this kind.

"Quite the Finest." [Alameda Encinal:] If a stranger can read the New Year's Edition of the Los Angeles Times without desiring to see a region whose attractions are so vividly set forth, or if one who has never been in Southern California can read it without desiring to renew the acquaintance, then must be the finest exposition of the beauties and glories of beautiful and glorious Southern California that we have seen. No better piece of immigration literature was ever produced, and if several million copies are not sent and circulated, it will not be because it is not a good thing well done and admirably calculated to produce results.

"Regal in Scope." [Anaheim Plaindealer:] The Midwinter Number of The Los Angeles Times is one of the best exponents of the real glory, worth and value of Southern California that we have seen. It is a regal piece of literature, and it is a regal change we have yet seen in the print. It is regal in its scope. A hundred thousand dollars could be expended in no better purpose by those who would see the waste places in the southern part of the commonwealth made to bloom with orange, nut, almond and olive groves. The Times has earned its deserved popularity among those who believe in the California life that make the garden spot of the earth.

"The Best Issue." [San Francisco Chronicle:] The Midwinter Number of The Los Angeles Times is the best issue that has ever been published. The special part of the paper, in periodical form like Harper's Weekly, contains eighty-four pages, and is devoted to an elaborate presentation of the features of Southern California life that make it so attractive to the eastern tourist and

WEATHER YESTERDAY.

WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles.

(Report by George E. Franklin, Los Angeles Office.) At 10 o'clock a.m. the barometer stood at 30.1. Wind, S.W. 10 m.p.h. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 75 per cent; 10 a.m., 60 per cent; 1 p.m., 50 per cent; 4 p.m., 40 per cent; 7 p.m., 30 per cent; 10 p.m., 20 per cent. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees; minimum, 45 degrees. Barometer reduced to sea level, 30.1.

DRY BULL TEMPERATURE. Los Angeles. At 10 o'clock a.m. the barometer stood at 30.1. Wind, S.W. 10 m.p.h. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 75 per cent; 10 a.m., 60 per cent; 1 p.m., 50 per cent; 4 p.m., 40 per cent; 7 p.m., 30 per cent; 10 p.m., 20 per cent. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees; minimum, 45 degrees. Barometer reduced to sea level, 30.1.

WINDY CONDITIONS.—The pressure is light on the Missouri River, but it is light on the mountain and plateau regions. A second high area is impending over the Colorado Plateau. The temperature is falling slightly in Southern California. A cold front is moving east of the Colorado Plateau. Light frost occurred this morning in the Colorado Plateau. A cold front is moving east of the Colorado Plateau. Light frost occurred this morning in the Colorado Plateau.

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